



YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION \$1.00

"Financial problems are nuts and clover for demagogues."—J. A. GARFIELD.

GIVLER &amp; DAWSON, Props.

TWENTIETH YEAR.

WA-KEENEY, KAN., MAY 14, 1898.

NUMBER 11.

## Cash Store.

AMONG GOODS THIS WEEK.

TO THE LITTLE GIRLS.  
A nice assortment of childrens' parasols, all colors, will be in soon. It will pay you to see them before purchasing elsewhere.

Large assortment of Ladies' shirt waist sets, 12c to 35c  
Beautiful hat pins, 8c to 35c  
Initial stick pins (each), 5c  
Gent's gold plated link watch chains, worth 75c, 35c  
New lot of gent's cuff buttons, 10c to 50c  
Misses' gold filled rings, 75c  
Child's "plated" 25c  
Beautiful jeweled brooches, large assortment, 25c to 50c  
Ladies' belt fastener, 9c  
Gold front cuff pins or dress sets, 25c to 35c  
Black agate buttons, 1c doz  
White "large", 2c doz  
Large teakettle, extra heavy, with copper rim and copper bottom 50c  
Canvas telescope—18 inches, 55c  
Rice boiler—5 pt—granite, 55c  
Colored organdy for dress underlinings; also suitable for dresses, 10c  
Come and see our common sense shoes, 82 10  
Ladies' hand bags, 25c to \$1.25  
Fine perfumes, 10 and 25c  
Alarm clocks, 75 and 95c  
Ladies' silk garters, 20c  
Window shades on patent rollers, 15c to 49c  
Japanned sloop pail with cover, 20c  
Chamber with cover, 47c

The following is but a few of the bargains. Come and see the rest.

Piece black silk at, 45c  
Piece black velvet worth 50c at, 35c  
Fancy flowered drapery, 12c  
Swiss curtain goods, 12c  
Fine Marsailles quilts, each, \$3.60  
Ladies' cashmere, lisle thread and silk gloves, assorted colors and various prices  
Several pieces pink chamois and ginghams  
New ribbons and hose  
Piece fine cotton wash matting, 28c

**Straw Hats and Gauze Underwear.**  
Very large and heavy basting spoons, 10c  
Large bread raising pans, 60c  
Bath tubs, 35c  
New lot of men's mocha, dogskin and goat lined gloves, 60 to 90c  
These gloves are 2 1/4 per cent less than you have been buying them.

Another lot of the "Chicago" Waists—Second to none, 85c  
Whitewash brushes, 9c and 20c  
Russet shoe polish, 10c  
Family ice tongs, a dandy for, 12c  
Cold chisels, 4 and 8c  
Corset and shoe laces, 2c  
McCormick's iron glue, \$1.08, \$1.33, \$1.38  
Ladies' side elastic, "velvet grip" 18

Ladies' black and tan Oxfords silk vesting tops, \$1.40 and \$2.00  
Infants' soft soled shoes (per pair), 35c to 53c  
Misses' spring heel shoes Nos. 3 to 6 1/2  
Horses sweat pads (each), 15c to 20c  
Leather punches, 6c  
Monkey wrenches, 20c  
Cherry and oak finish towel roller for mothers, 15c  
Bridle bits, 6c to 13c  
Boys' and gent's leather belts, 50c  
Call and see our new lot of lace curtains.

Quart coffee pots, 7c  
Table oil cloth, good value, 15, 16c  
New lot mens' Rockford hose, 15c  
Upholstering will soon be the order of the day. We have a big lot of samples to select from.  
Boys' fine white shirts, linen bosom, 35c  
Boys' fine laundered Negligee shirts with cuffs and collars attached, 45c  
Men's and boys' fine scarfs 12 and 25c  
A bargain in blue and tan color table cloth worth 45c at, 37c  
Large kitchen lamp with reflector complete, 27c  
Best silk twill Gloria umbrella 26 inch each, \$1 10 to \$1 20  
Good cotton Glori umbrella 26 inch, 75c  
Rhinstone and jet hat buckles at half their value.  
Belt buckles and belting.  
Bed spreads—great values at, 59c to \$3.65  
Boys' Cottonade knee pants, 45c  
Work shirts worth 60c at, 45c

Our new sheetings are cheaper than ever  
9-4 bleached, 16c  
Unbleached, 16c  
Others in proportion.  
White goods, plaques, dotted Swiss, China silks, etc., faces, embroideries, handkerchiefs, belt buckles.  
Men's suspenders, 7, 9, 12, 17, 25c  
Boys' leather suspenders, 25c  
Padlock pants buttons, 6c  
Star protector skirt head per yd., 4c  
Mohair sautache braid 24 yds, 3c  
Men's bib Overalls, 40c  
Boys' " " 4 to 12 years, 35c  
Men's heavy double front Overalls, 35c  
Men's Kentucky jean pants, 75c  
Men's 4-ply linen collars, 10c  
Men's 4-ply linen cuffs, 15c  
Celluloid collars—good quality, 60c  
Rolling pins, 9c  
Wood chopping haws, 17 and 19c  
Ladies' linen collars—Trojan, 12c, 16c  
Men's fancy four-in-hands and scarfs  
Young ladies' "Martha Washington" waists, 48c  
Children's waists, "Martha Washington", 25c  
Ladies' "Warner's Coraline" corsets, 65c

**T. R. MOORE.**

Keep your eye on this space.

### A FARMER'S VIEW.

As the farmers of the country constitute not far from one-half its population, their views concerning any war in which the United States may be involved are a matter well worth considering. Only a brief study of their attitude towards the present war with Spain is necessary, however, to justify the conviction that the proverbial patriotism of the agricultural class in a free country can be implicitly relied on in this emergency. A few weeks ago there was division. There were those who viewed with impatience what they regarded as the temporizing policy of the administration in delaying a conflict which seemed to them inevitable; there were others who denounced as jingoism the course of those representatives and senators who were active in promoting a war sentiment. All this was a matter of temperament rather than class, and neither view was inspired by any lack of patriotism. Now, however, there is no division among the farmers, nor indeed among any other portion of the people. Never has the country engaged in a war about which the sentiment was so entirely unanimous. In the Revolution, old habits of personal loyalty to the crown made many Tories; in the war of 1812, a strong English feeling and interrupted com-

merce created a large peace party; in both the Mexican and civil wars there were strong anti-war factions, but in the present crisis all divisions have disappeared and there is not only no anti-war party, but no sentiment out of which to create one. The infamous cruelties with which Spain has so long sought to repress Cuba's efforts to be free have welded the public opinion of the country into a stern and inflexible determination that heaven will surely bless and prosper. The horrors of Cuban "pacification" have been such as to sicken the civilized world, and such as no other nation pretending to civilization could have committed. They are, however, entirely in harmony with the character of the Spanish people, whose heroes, from time immemorial have been able men often, but monsters of avarice, cruelty and oppression always. From "The Cid" of eight centuries ago to the Weyler of to-day, now the popular idol in Madrid, they have been without bowels of compassion, and the entire history of the country contains no name on which magnanimity has shed its luster. Each page in Spanish annals is blacker than that which preceded it, telling its tale of horror in which neither age nor sex were spared. Whether we read of the infamous acts of atrocity committed by Cortez in the con-

quest of Mexico, or those of Pizarro, the conquerer of Peru, of whom Prescott says, "the blood-stained annals of conquest afford no such example of cold hearted and systematic cruelty," the quality of cold-blooded, brutish barbarity for its own sake is always predominant. The whole history of the country reads alike, whether we follow Phillip II in his Low country campaigns, of which Motley says, "It is beyond the power of man's ingenuity to add any fresh features of horror," or whether we shudderingly watch Weyler disemboweling scores of innocent, helpless babes before the eyes of their outraged mothers. The Spanish Duke of Alva, who in addition to slaughtering countless thousands of defenceless peasants in the Low countries, boasted that in four years he had sent 18,000 people to the scaffold, has in Weyler a fit successor in the affections of a people whose idols both in turn were and whose ideals they embody. And history will repeat itself, for as Alva's atrocities lost the Low countries to Spain, so Weyler's will lose for the Spanish people the last vestige of their dominion on the western hemisphere. The American people have said it, and with the aid of heaven, what they have said they will do. It is their business, too, for they are the leading nation on the hemisphere—the nation which above all others enjoys the highest privileges—and as their enunciation of the Monroe doctrine prevents the interference of other nations, the duty of interfering themselves becomes all the more obligatory.

It is, however, the duty of the American people to keep a close watch upon themselves for they, like other peoples, are but human. If the war is protracted we must be patient; if reverses come they must be met with constancy and devotion. If on the other hand victory is easy, we must not become intoxicated by success nor permit ourselves to become inoculated with the spirit of conquest. We have never had a foreign war that at all taxed our resources and we do not know how powerful we really are. If the result should show that we are very powerful, it is all the more reason why we should be on our guard against becoming arrogant, which is the capital sin of strong nations. In a more material way we should also be on our guard. War usually begets or is followed by a rage for speculation and a haste to grow rich, and upon this inevitably follows reaction, panic, commercial depression and suffering. Let us be forewarned and keep the brakes down or victory, even though comparatively bloodless, will cost us dear.—X.

### THE DONS TURN TAIL.

The Spanish Armada is Three Thousand Miles Away.

Changes in War Plans—American Fleet May Invade Spain.

May 10.—A cipher dispatch received in London from Cadiz reports the return to that place of four cruisers, one torpedo boat and three torpedo boat destroyers, comprising, it is alleged, a part of the Cape Verde island fleet.

There is no confirmation of the report that the fleet has returned to Cadiz, but it is generally regarded as the most likely movement to be made, and as an indication that Spain has decided to let her West Indian possessions go.

Nothing was heard from Sampson today, but there is a confident expectation that interesting news will be coming from his squadron within the next twenty-four hours. Whether this means an attack on Porto Rico or not cannot be learned.

The navy department, now that it is accepted that Spain's fleet is not

within striking distance of Captain Sampson, does not expect news of a naval engagement soon, but looks forward to the bombardment of San Juan tomorrow, its capture shortly afterward, and then, in rapid succession, the invasion of Cuba and the dispatch of a fleet to find the Spanish navy, wherever it may be, and destroy it.

This programme may be changed, in case the Spanish fleet should appear in American waters, which, although improbable, is not out of the question. Naval officials are not wholly convinced, even by the seemingly authentic and official information which came from Cadiz today, to the effect that Spain's flying squadron had arrived there, that West India waters are not the ultimate, if not the immediate destination, of the squadron, and they feel that there may yet be a clash between the opposing squadrons on this side of the Atlantic, and are prepared for it.

It is the evident design of the Spaniards to cloud their movements in uncertainty, perhaps in order to take American ships by surprise, and the arrival of Spanish transports and ammunition supplies at Porto Rico in the past few days, especially supplies of coal, is regarded as confirmatory of the suspicion that the Spanish ships may soon put in an appearance. Their arrival will be warmly welcomed by the blue jackets under Sampson.

Should the Spanish determine to avoid an engagement on sea, the United States troops will be speedily landed without interruption in Cuba, probably at Mantanza. This is about eighty miles from Havana. As planned, 75,000 men will call on Havana within a month. Blanco will be en-

gaged and the land forces will compel his surrender. If there is much hesitation, Sampson can do some work from the bay that will force Blanco to terms.

By this time, should the Spanish navy fail to put in an appearance, there will be a disposition to take the Canary islands, off the coast of Africa. They are protected by 12,000 soldiers. Having captured Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines and the Canaries, the next move will be to visit Spain. Cadiz will be a good mark. Especially is this true if the Spanish navy continues to make this a hiding place. An invasion of Spain is not improbable. If this becomes necessary, Spain, at the end of the war, will find that she is out more than she expected. Her islands will be gathered in and she won't look well herself.

The Pacific coast troops will be sent to the Philippines to aid Dewey. Of the forty-five regiments of volunteers sent to Cuba, one will come from Kansas and two from Missouri. The Third Missouri regiment, booked temporarily for this point, may be sent to Cuba, the Canaries, the Philippines Spain.

It is understood here that Colonel Funston of the First Kansas, was offered the position of colonel on General Miles' staff, but that he refused it as he desired to accompany his First Kansas regiment. So far, he is the only man who has refused the position of colonel on the staff of General Miles.

It is understood also that Colonel Funston secured the promise that the First Kansas should smell powder provided any powder is burned on the Havana campaign.

General Miles will go to Cuba and establish headquarters and conduct the campaign in person.

### Horse Stealing.

Last Wednesday morning a tough-looking character accosted William Bower, the Collyer merchant, and informed him that a horse thief with a stolen team and buggy was camped about three miles east of Collyer. The fellow said he was a tramp but had been in company with the thief. Mr. Bower procured the services of a constable and overhauled the thief and brought him to Wa-Keeney and turned him over to the sheriff. Auctioneer Eppler identified the team as belonging to an Ellis county party. A telegram of inquiry brought the information that the sheriff of Ellis county was looking for both thief and tramp and ordered them held until his arrival. Meantime they were lodged in the county jail.

### Report of the Second Meeting of the University Association.

The association met at the residence of Mrs. A. H. Blair, May 9, at 7 p. m.

The secretary being absent, a temporary secretary was appointed by the president.

The report of the first meeting was then read and approved.

The lesson on mythology and religion of the ancient Egyptians was fully discussed; led by Mrs. A. H. Blair, as the leader was not present.

Lesson assigned for the next meeting is the review of the first two weeks' lesson, with the additional notes on Egypt.

The meeting adjourned to meet May 16, at the same hour and place.

All members are urged to attend.

According to the newspapers, an Ohio husband became the happy father of seven children not long ago. Of the seven all lived but one. It is to be hoped he laid in a supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, the only sure cure for croup, whooping-cough, colds and coughs, and so insured his children against these diseases. For sale by Jones & Gibson.